

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 27

December 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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1. The Local Autonomy Law was amended by the Diet on 7 December to require a Department of Health and a Department of Welfare in each prefecture, effective 1 January 1948.

At present 18 such prefectural health departments and 22 welfare departments are in existence.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Typhus Control Drives

2. Reports from Hokkaido show 234,504 individuals of the previously inoculated 1,256,312 received a one-cubic-centimeter booster dose of typhus vaccine by 20 December.

3. An intensive program initiated in mid-December covers immunization of the following against typhus:

- (1) 83,875 prison inmates.
- (2) 300,000 railroad workers.
- (3) Railway commuters in and out of Osaka-Kobe, Kyoto-Nagoya, Tokyo-Yokohama and Sendai.

4. Three hundred seventy thousand residents of Osaka received initial one-cubic-centimeter doses in December in the drive to inoculate the city's 1,500,000 residents because of an outbreak of typhus there in November.

##### Health Education

5. The public health train exhibits were inspected by 116,495 persons in the Kanto area between 21 November and 13 December.



## Sanitation

6. A law establishing controls over barber shops and beauty parlors was enacted by the Diet on 7 December. Provisions cover licensing procedures, operators' training and sanitary operation.

7. The Preventive Medicine Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare organized a Sanitation Section which supervises all public works and sanitary engineering projects covering water supply, waste disposal and environmental sanitation.

## Communicable Disease Rates

8. Incidence rates of all diseases except diphtheria, typhus and scarlet fever declined in November.

9. Amoebic dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid and epidemic meningitis decreased 74, 36, 47 and 46 percent respectively in incidence from October to November. Note the charts on the next four pages.

## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

10. The Brethren's Service Committee, a member agency of LARA, donated 193 goats on 25 November. Sixty-one of these were allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental and breeding purposes while the remainder were distributed to 30 welfare institutions.

11. Fifty-eight horses were inspected and passed for shipment to Korea.

12. Equine encephalitis decreased from 332 cases in October to 25 suspected cases in November.

13. All other animal diseases decreased except brucellosis, equine infectious abortion and chick pullorum.

## ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Blackleg	1	0
Brucellosis	1	16
Trichomoniasis	224	152
Texas fever	71	0
Swine erysipelas	89	3
Swine cholera	8	0
Swine plague	2	0
Rabies	9	0
Strangles	235	131
Equine infectious abortion	13	66
Equine infectious anemia	202	66
Equine encephalitis	332	25
Chick pullorum	3,547	5,570

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

## Meat and Dairy Industry

14. Slaughter of domestic animals increased 25 percent in October due to increased killings of cattle, swine and horses.



# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · NOVEMBER 1947

**MAP LEGEND**

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE

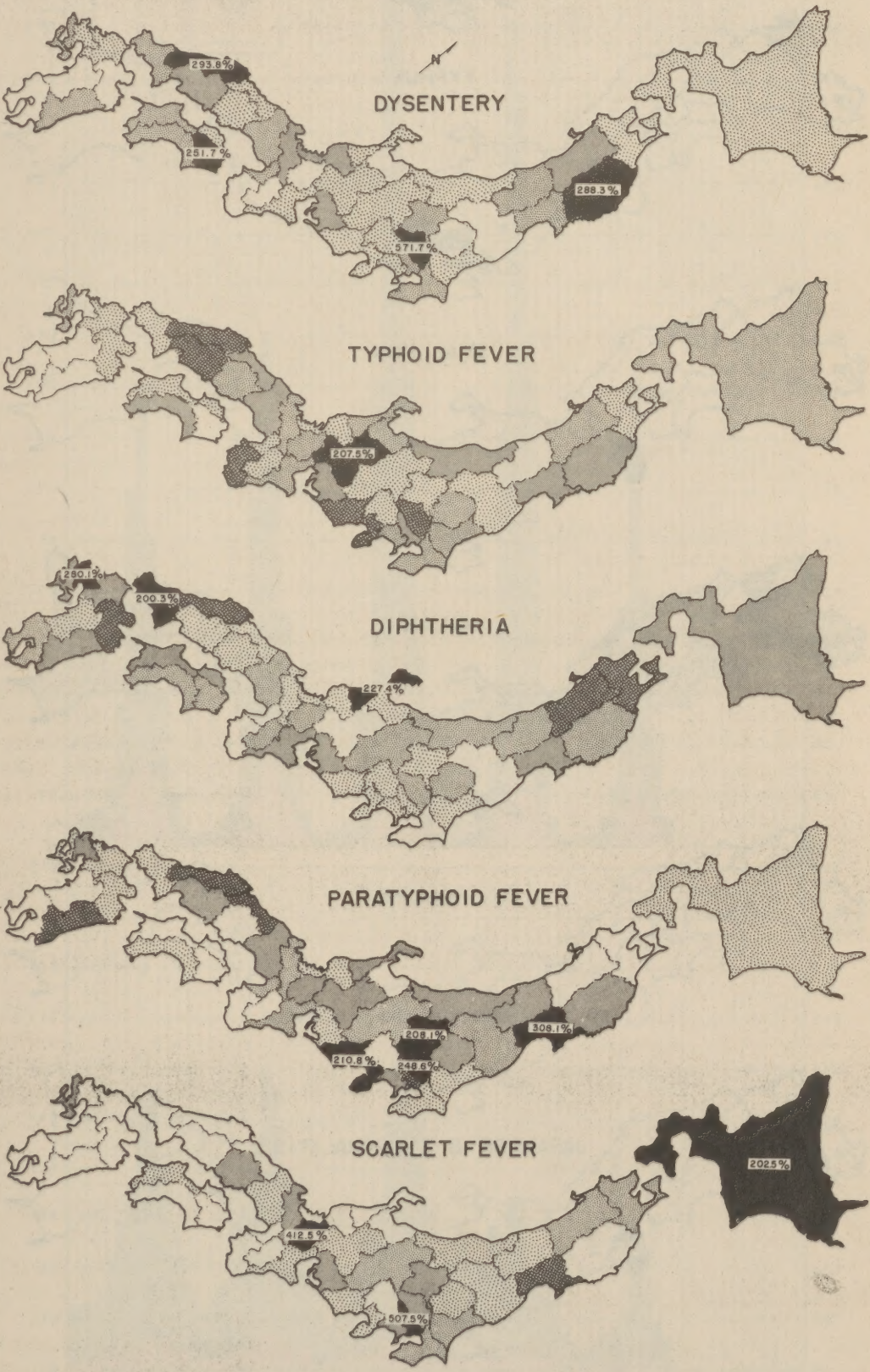
0.0 - 39.9 %120.0 - 159.9 %

40.0 - 79.9 %160.0 - 199.9 %

80.0 - 119.9 %200.0 % AND OVER

FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM		
	NOV 1947	NOV 1946	NOV 1945
DYSENTERY	14.5	71.2	95.6
TYPHOID FEVER	16.0	44.1	130.2
DIPHTHERIA	38.7	76.3	172.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	3.7	9.8	21.1
SCARLET FEVER	4.0	4.3	3.3
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	1.4	1.1	1.5
TYPHUS	0.3	2.0	4.8
SMALLPOX	0.04	0.8	1.4
MALARIA	6.9	24.2	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.1	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS*	0.04	0.1	NA

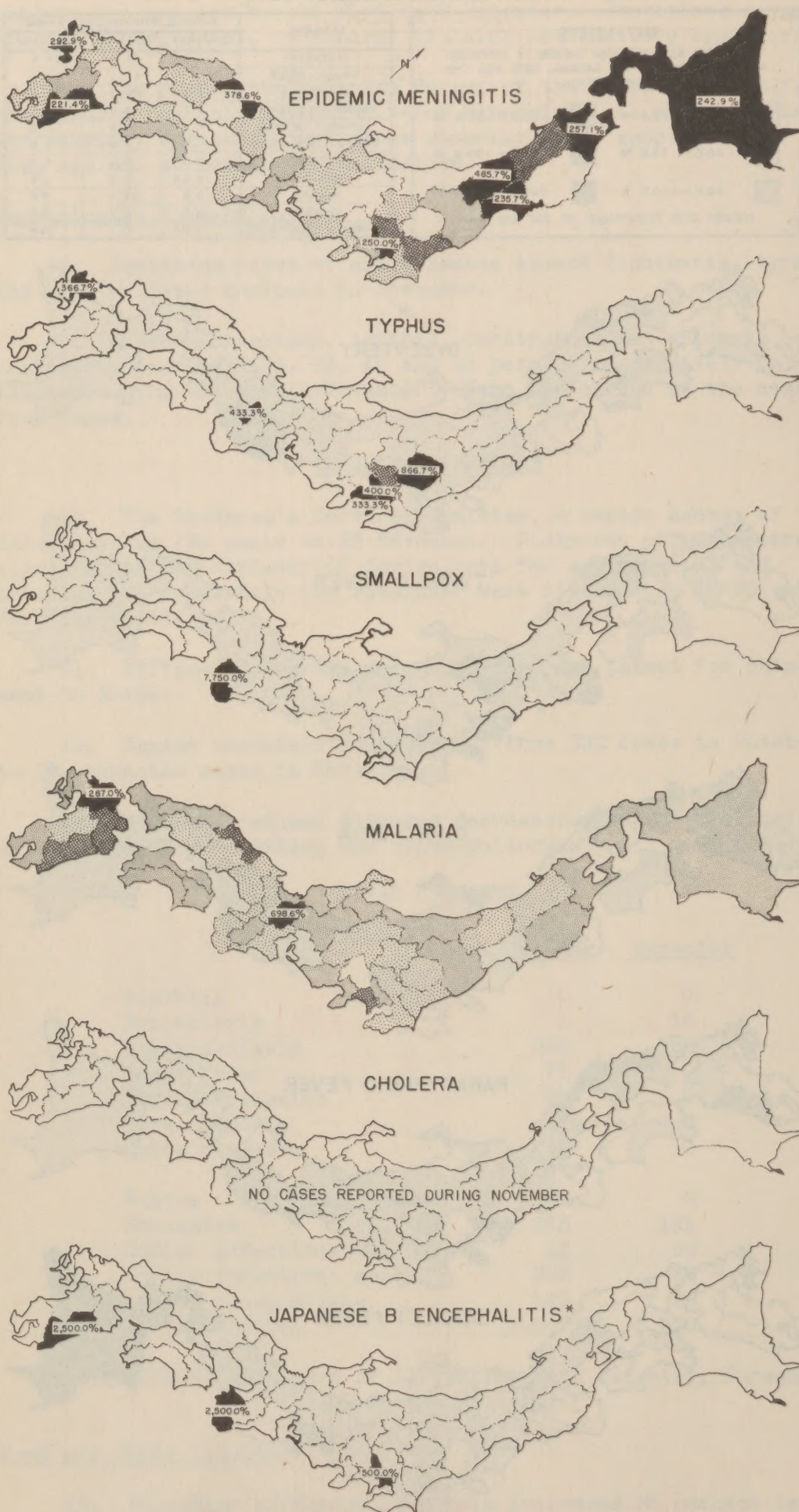


\* SUSPECTED CASES.  
NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP



## ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · NOVEMBER 1947



\* SUSPECTED CASES.  
 NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE  
 GHQ · SCAP

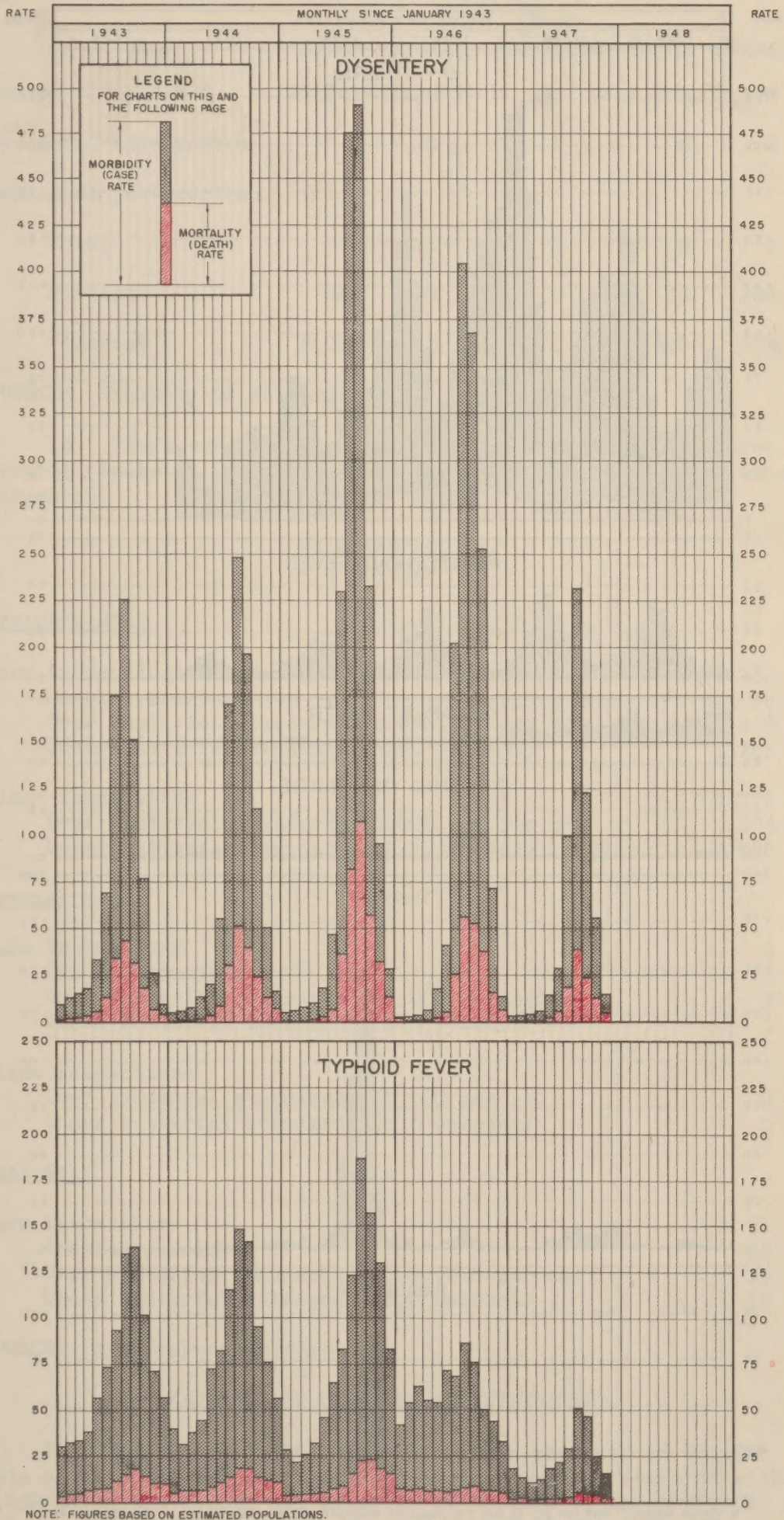
JAPAN · DEC 47

NUMBER 91B



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

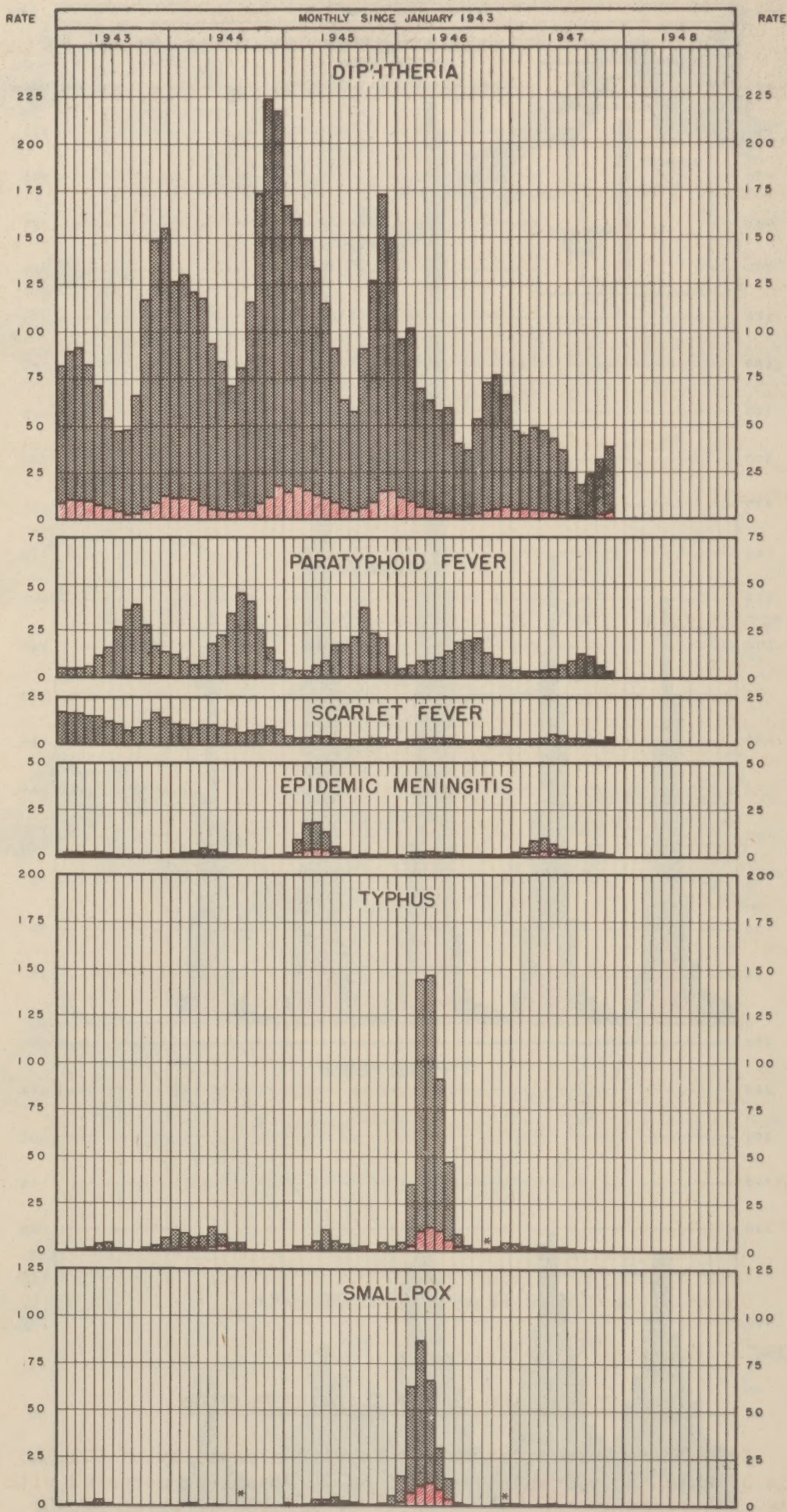
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NUMBER 92A



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



JAPAN · DEC 47

NUMBER 92B



**MEAT INSPECTION**  
October

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	27,041	633	425	8,131	7,177
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	3	2
Condemned post mortem					
Total	8	1	0	3	9
Partial	455	19	0	39	384
Visceral	5,038	43	0	2,860	954

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. There were 484 more inspections of ordinary milk processing plants in October than in September but fewer farms were inspected.

**MILK INSPECTION**  
October

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	8,355
Samples examined	22,018
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	825
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,251
Plant inspections	3,379
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	294
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	596

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	51
Samples examined	83
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	12

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

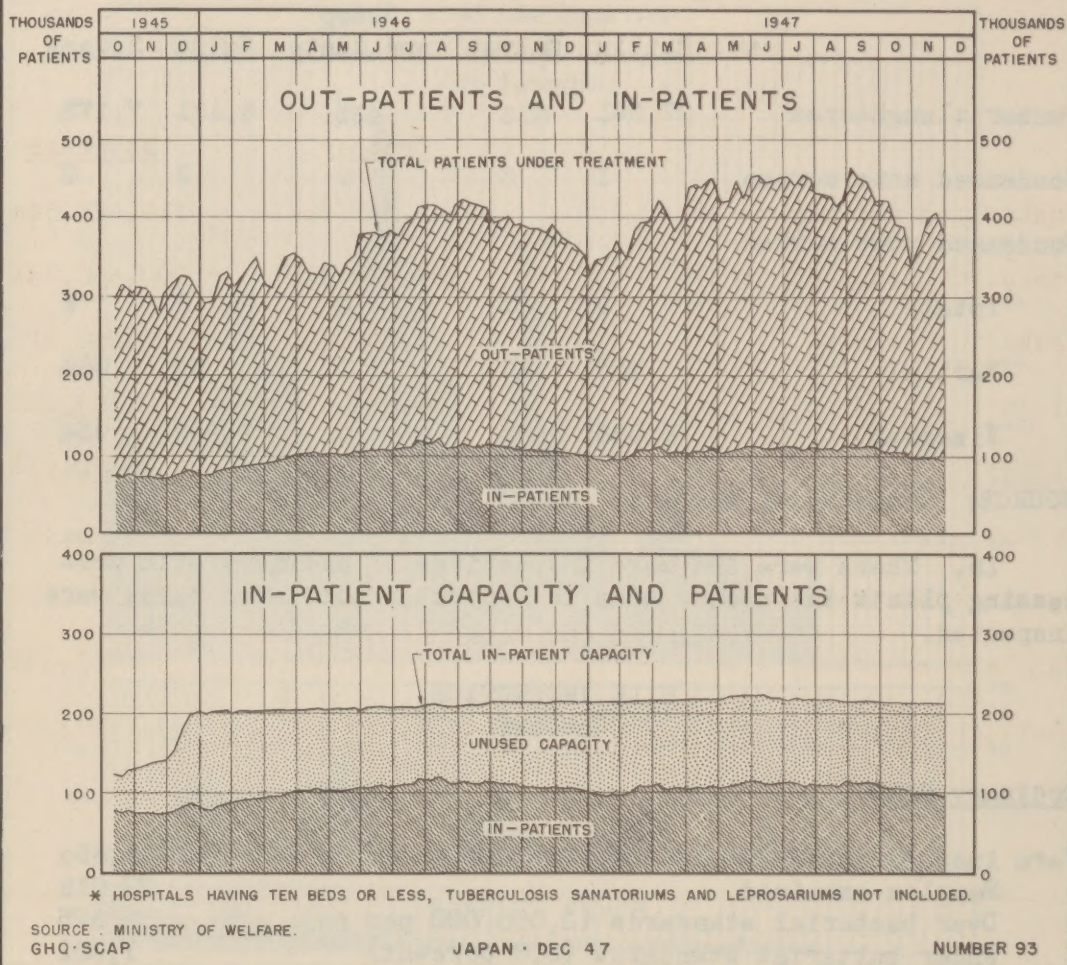
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

16. There were 3,406 hospitals with a capacity of 211,315 beds of which 95,425 were occupied on 28 November, compared with 3,389 hospitals with a bed capacity of 212,100 of which 97,991 were occupied on 31 October.



# HOSPITAL CAPACITY AND PATIENTS\*

WEEKLY SINCE 12 OCTOBER 1945



## Nursing Affairs

17. A midwifery manual was completed in December by a number of prominent physicians working in collaboration.

18. A clinical nurses' Procedure Manual, designed for student nurses, was published on 25 November.

19. The Institute of Public Health in Tokyo on 26 November completed its second refresher course for nurses. Fifty-one nurses received certificates.

The Institute has scheduled three such courses annually. The final six weeks of each course are spent in field training.

The third 1947 course, attended by 52 nurses from 42 prefectures, began on 5 December.

## SUPPLY

### Production

20. Electric power shortages curtailed production of medical supplies in November.

21. Total value of medical and dental supplies manufactured fell ¥ 20,035,113 from the previous month's production to ¥ 712,318,431.

22. Despite this decline, medical instruments and rubber sanitary goods increased production, both reaching the highest output yet recorded.

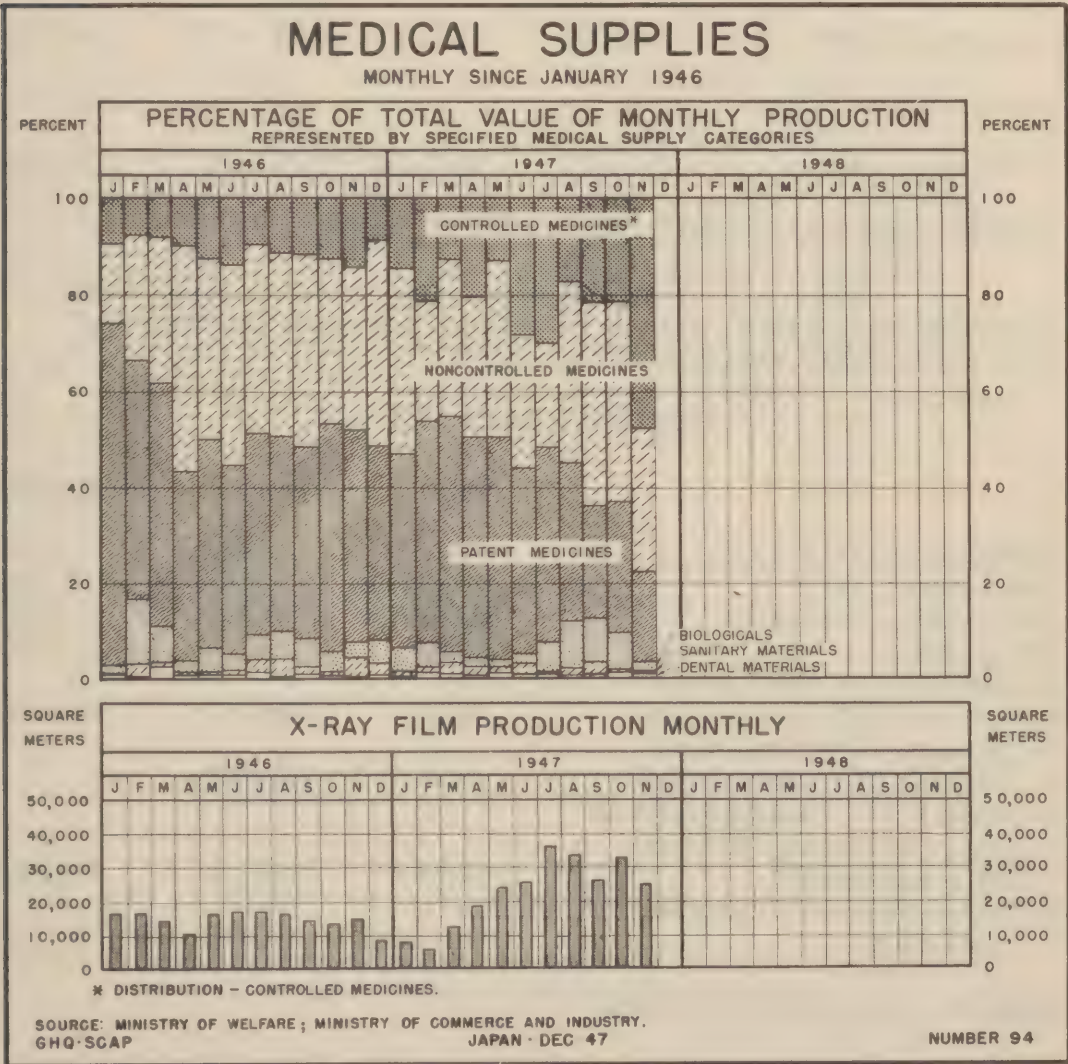


23. There was a large increase in the value of controlled medicines produced, reflecting the 4 November price revision rather than production gains.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES  
(yen)

	October	November
Controlled medicines	145,341,864	319,691,088
Noncontrolled medicines	287,829,118	302,480,741
Patent medicines	191,192,530	129,263,823
Biologicals	53,402,259	12,854,905
Medical instruments	11,983,185	14,480,933
Dental materials	7,740,120	6,215,352
Dental instruments	17,560,551	11,974,252
Sanitary materials	5,764,992	3,703,041
Sanitary rubber goods	11,538,925	11,654,296

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.





24. The following drugs showed production gains in November:

- (1) Sulfathiazole increased 286 kilograms to 2,100 kilograms.
- (2) Penicillin increased by 2,372,430,000 oxford units to 3,977,880,000 oxford units.
- (3) Bismuth subsalicylate totaled 1,237 liters, an increase of 377 liters.
- (4) Mapharsen production was 131 kilograms, an increase of 118.1 kilograms.

25. Production of biologicals was up to schedule in November, providing ample stocks for immunizations.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in November</u>		<u>On Hand 31 November</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	103,700	200,000	1,074,300	4,451,170
Typhus	-	547,000	-	2,849,797
Triple typhoid	1,382,300	2,531,500	2,303,500	11,615,100
Smallpox (doses)	154,200	781,550	14,912,695	1,243,020
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	-	-	190,007
Diphtheria toxoid	5,612,620	500,240	3,893,800	422,240

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. Production of insect and rodent control items showed gains for most items, with a 74-percent increase in output of five percent DDT residual-effect spray.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	48,300	2,000
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	1,185	3,000
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,300	2,649
DDT dusters	each	-	7,580
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	459,090	124,000
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	111,880	-
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	99,623	173,304
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	9,960	11,136

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.



27. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in November decreased 24 percent from October figures due to electric power shortages. Of the 381 new machines 44 were ultrashortwave, 62 ultraviolet ray, one infrared ray, 155 X-ray, 99 luminous screens and 20 electrosurgical machines.

28. Because of the power shortage X-ray film manufacturing decreased 24 percent to 25,040 square meters in November.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	610	736
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	2,304	1,479
5 x 7	1,714	730
8 x 10	2,441	2,141
10 x 12	32,022	15,434
11 x 14	282	1,638
14 x 17	3,923	2,818
Dental	970	762
35 millimeter (roll)	33,091	24,660

SOURCE: Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

29. Electric power shortages likewise effected decreases in output of cotton sanitary goods in November: gauze and bandage production fell approximately 25 percent to 59,310 and 34,883 pounds respectively while absorbent cotton production totaled 261,874 pounds, 47,611 pounds less than October production.

30. Glass syringe production for domestic use increased 77,620 pieces over October production. The 437,000 syringes made in November were of varied sizes in four types: hypodermic, tuberculin, dental and enema.

Distribution

31. Medical supply sales generally decreased in volume from October. Amounts distributed in November were valued as follows:

- (1) Japanese Army and Navy medical stocks ¥ 7,132,486, a ¥ 14,198,059 decrease.
- (2) Controlled medicines ¥ 131,583,618, a ¥ 38,519,659 decrease.
- (3) Sanitary materials ¥ 2,671,408, a ¥ 2,543,502 decrease.
- (4) Dental supplies, exclusive of gold and silver, ¥ 16,537,286, a ¥ 6,855,698 decrease.



32. Sales volume of surgical instruments was ¥ 12,493,625 in November, a ¥ 168,075 increase over October, and sales of rubber medical items totaled ¥ 9,293,727, a ¥ 2,029,854 increase.

33. Precious metals distributed for dental use amounted to 60,160 grams of gold and 32,350 grams of silver and silver alloys.

34. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in November numbered 301, a 38-percent decrease from October distribution.

#### X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
X-ray	206	133
Ultrashortwave	68	37
Ultraviolet ray	17	22
Infrared ray	1	1
Luminous screens	68	99
Intensifying screens	125	0
Electrosurgical units	3	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

35. Drugs distributed in November showed the following comparisons with October sales:

Penicillin, 31 percent higher than October.

Sulfa drugs, 13 percent higher.

Bismuth subsalicylate, approximately the same.

Mapharsen, approximately one third of the October figure.

#### NARCOTICS

36. On 31 October there were 88,147 persons registered to handle narcotics.

37. Fifty-five persons were arrested for narcotics violations in October. Of these, 20 were registered persons and 35 were unregistered.

Penalties for registrants varied from a ¥ 2,000 to a ¥ 5,000 fine and for unregistered persons from a ¥ 300 fine to five years' penal servitude.

38. The Ministry of Justice issued instructions to procurators demanding severe sentences for narcotics violations and confinement, followed by a probationary period, for addicts.

39. Codeine stocks reached local wholesalers in adequate amounts in November.

40. Prefectural narcotics agents are investigating metal-safe storage of narcotics by hospitals.

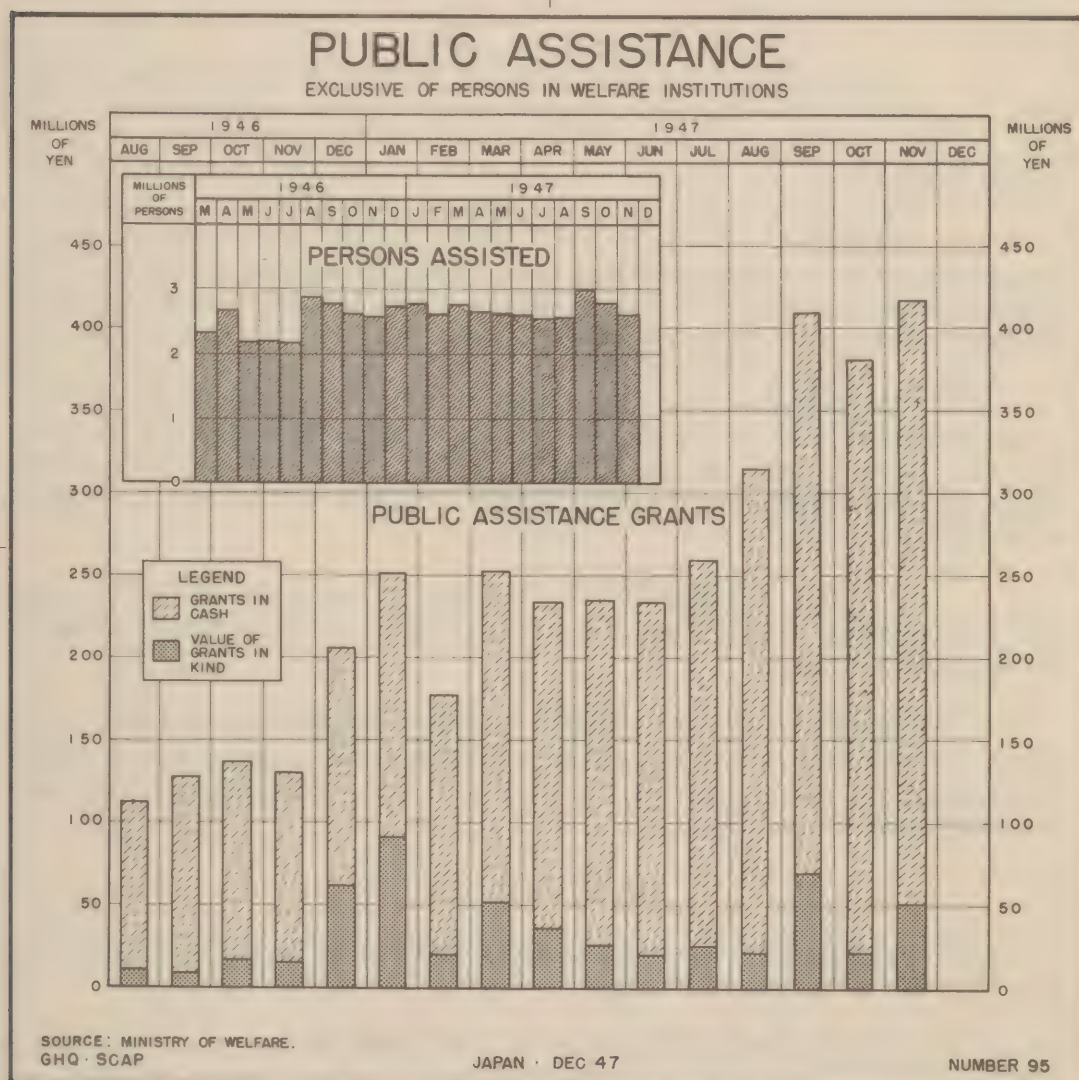


41. Five persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marihuana. Of these, four were found to have received insufficient information regarding the new marihuana control law. The Ministry of Welfare has taken steps to improve dissemination of information before the 1948 planting season begins.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

### Relief

42. Welfare payments in November totaled ¥ 365,818,492 compared with ¥ 358,731,288 for October. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 21,824,752 in October to ¥ 50,782,811 in November. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,582,720 of whom 138,596 were in institutions.



43. Four LARA shipments totaling 55.96 tons of clothing, 190.03 tons of food, 0.03 ton of medical supplies and 0.13 ton of miscellaneous items were received from 8 December to 31 December.

44. Several directives were issued by the Ministry of Welfare in December to insure efficient operation of the Community Chest drive during that month:

- (1) Prefectural governors were asked to assist in publicizing and guiding the drive but were cautioned not to collect, account for, safeguard, allocate or distribute funds or to transfer funds into accounts of local, prefectural or national public institutions.



- (2) Restricted concerns were permitted to make cash donations not in excess of ¥ 25,000 to the drive. Larger contributions required government approval.
- (3) Restricted concerns were not permitted to borrow to make a donation. Contributions were permitted to be made from free-yen accounts only.

#### Red Cross

45. Law Number 159, "Protection of the Emblem and Appellation of the Red Cross," was promulgated on 7 December.

It authorizes the Japanese Red Cross to use the official emblem, but other individuals may not do so without permission of the Japanese Red Cross.

Fines and punishment are provided for violations of the Law.

#### Child Welfare

46. Children's institutions were granted a 25-percent increase in rice or rice substitutes. The new amount is based on a distribution of 40 grams for children from one to five years and 80 grams for those from six to 19 years of age.

47. 11 December was the first anniversary of the school lunch program. At the time of its initiation 300 schools in Kanagawa Prefecture with an enrollment of 297,646 children were served lunch twice a week, consisting mainly of LARA donations of powdered skim milk.

As of 1 December 1947, 4,105,560 children in 3,504 urban and 1,558 rural schools were getting school lunches from three to five times weekly.

Results were noticeable in the August nutritional survey which showed that children in the 6-10-year age group had a higher percentage of overweight and included fewer underweight children than any other age group.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

48. Amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law were passed by the Diet on 9 December retroactive to 1 November.

Unemployment insurance and allowances are provided approximately 200,000 seamen on terms similar to those accorded land workers in previous legislation.

The unemployment insurance program began collections as of November but will not pay benefits until May 1948. It also provides vocational training for the unemployed.

The unemployment allowance program is an interim measure designed to cover seamen's insurance until May, at which time the unemployment insurance program begins to pay benefits.

49. Health Insurance and National Health Insurance agencies received an initial allotment of rationed building materials for constructing 700 clinics and repairing more than 40 hospitals.

50. The Ministry of Welfare released a portion of Health Insurance and National Health Insurance subsidy funds for the establishment and repair of medical treatment facilities.



The allocation is one third of the cost, the remaining two thirds being the responsibility of the prefectural or local health insurance agency receiving the grant.

#### REPATRIATION

51. From 28 November through 31 December 16,420 Japanese were repatriated of whom 13,491 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, four from Manchuria, 327 from China, 103 from South Korea, 113 from Formosa, 2,302 from Southeast Asia areas, 79 from the Ryukyus and one from Hawaii.

During the same period 2,534 repatriates left Japan for South Korea, the Ryukyus and Pacific Ocean Areas. Note the chart on the following page.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

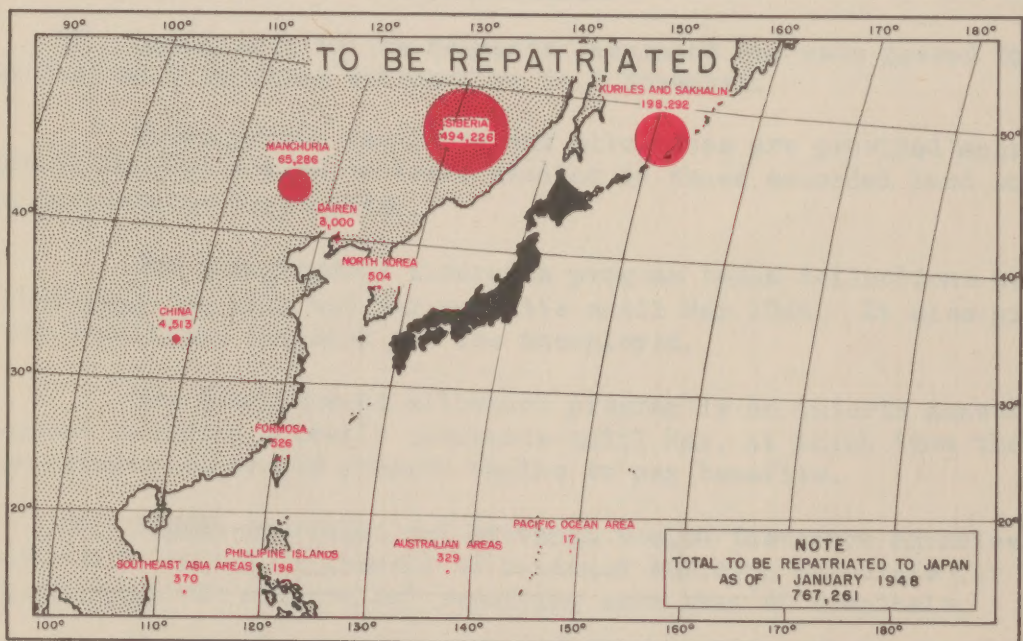
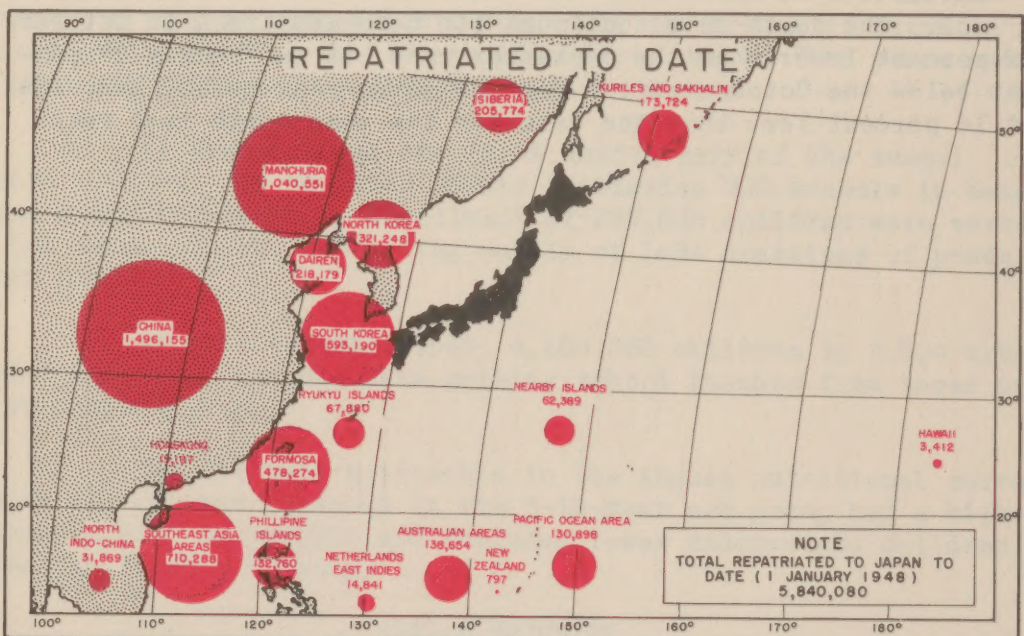
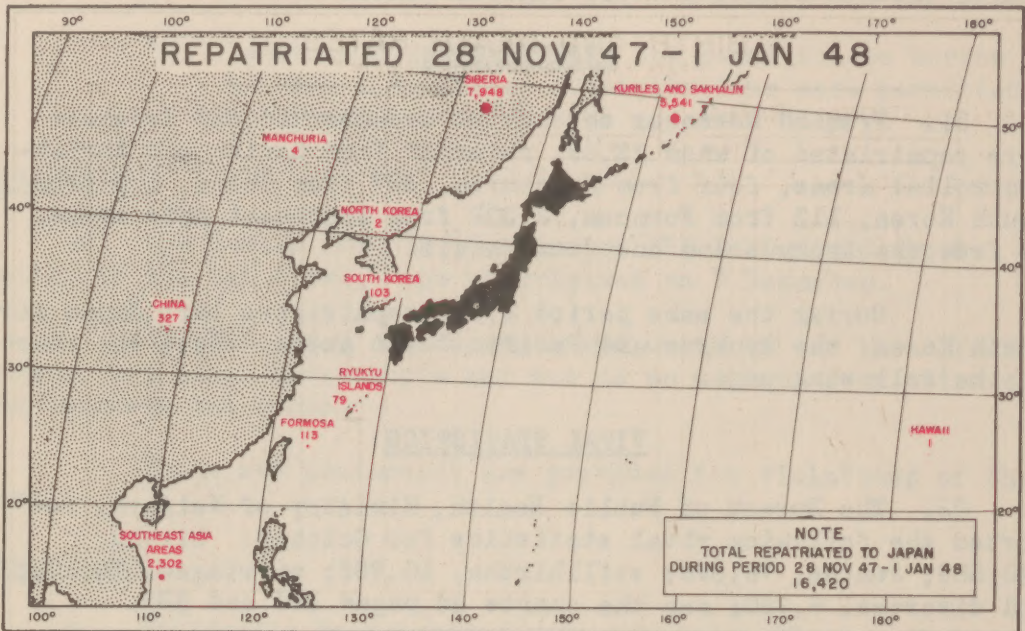
52. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following vital statistics for October: births, 232,559; deaths, 78,398; stillbirths, 10,986; marriages, 74,103; and divorces, 6,780; see the charts on pages 325 and 326.

53. The death rate continued its downward trend in October. Six percent lower than the September rate, it was nearly 27 percent below the October median for the seven-year period 1935-1941 and 14 percent less than the rate for the same month last year.



# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 1 JANUARY 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.

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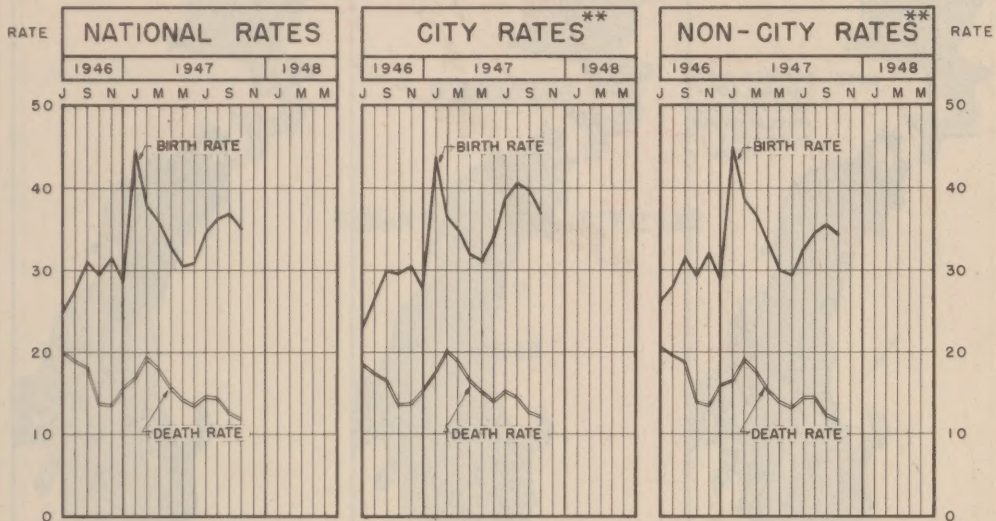


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

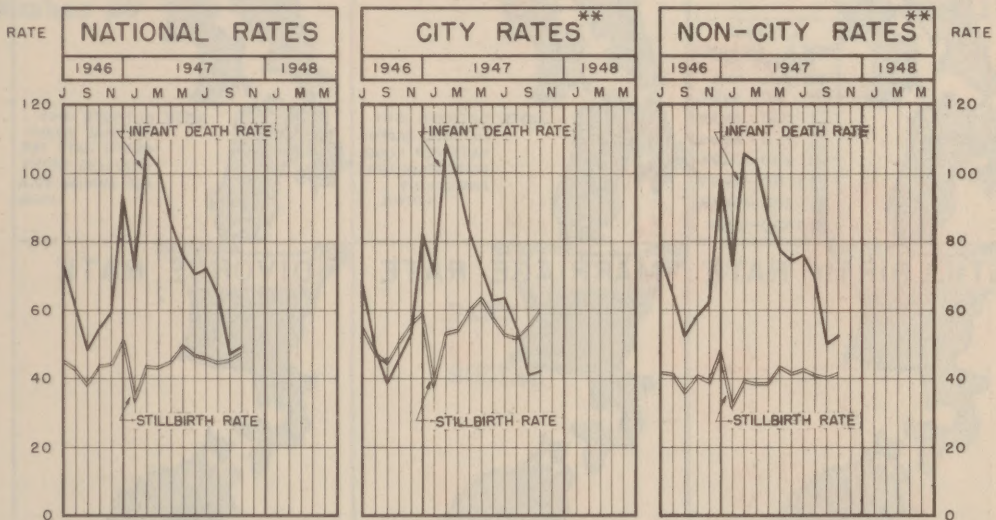
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

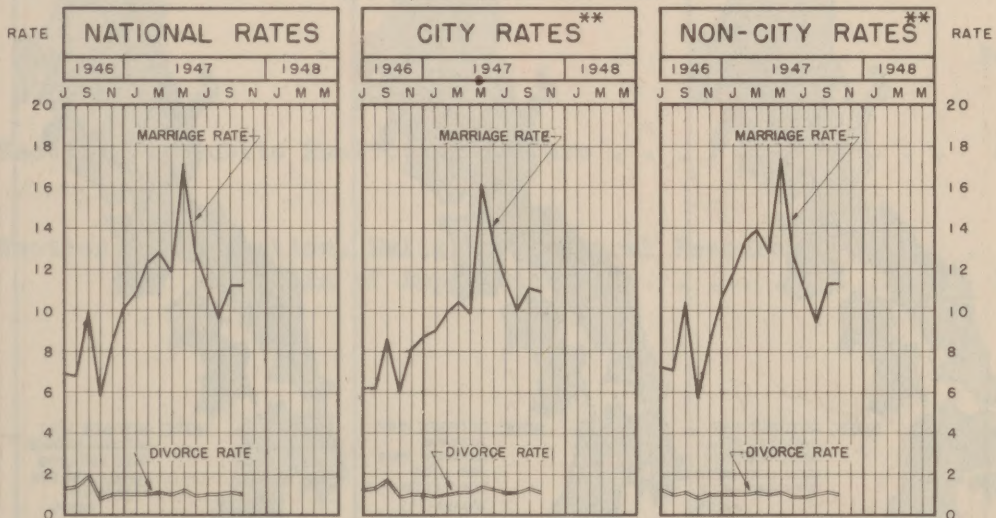
RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVEBORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.

\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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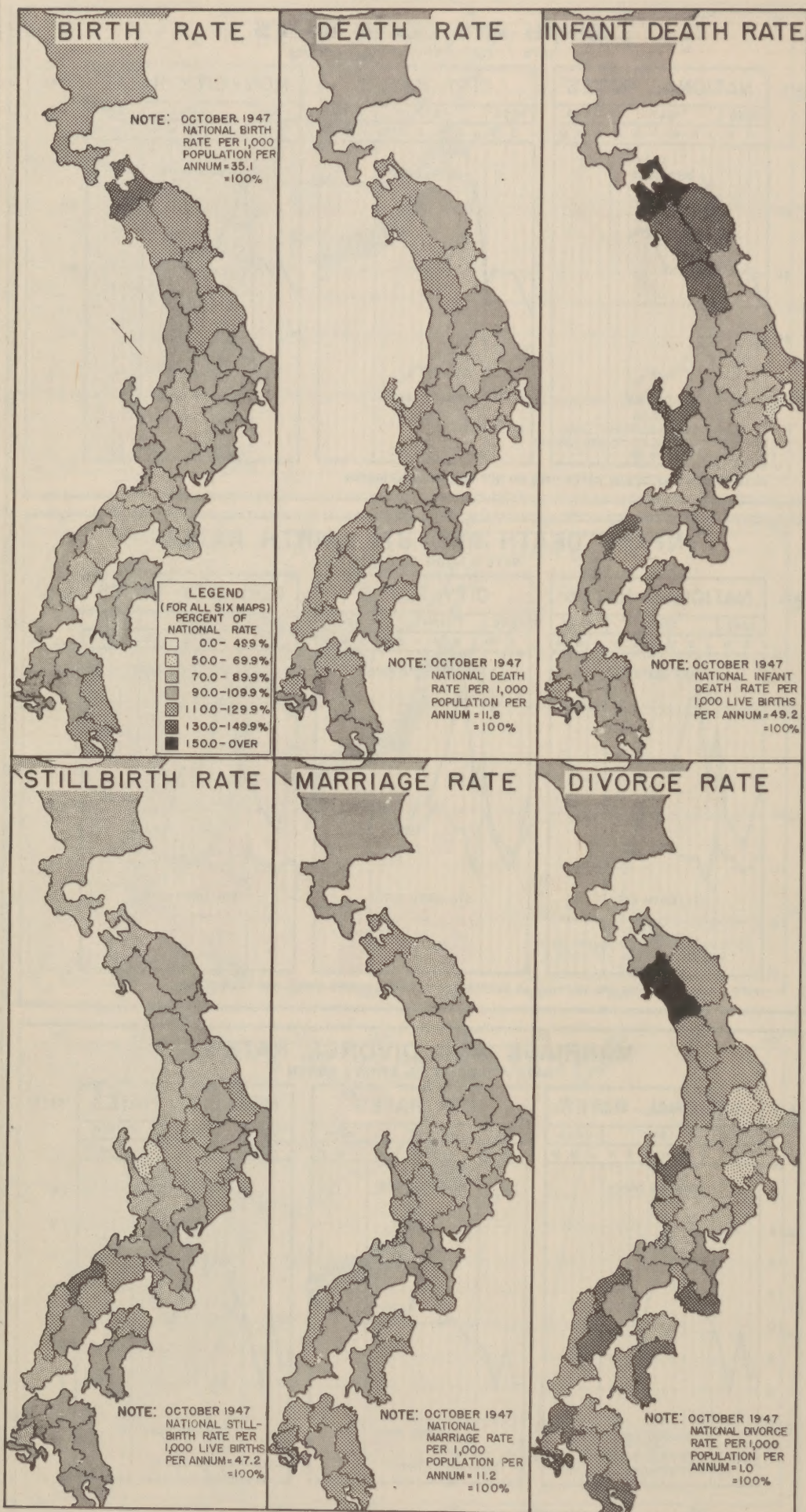
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# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.

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